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Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI.—NO. 47. WEEKLY EDITION. OCTOBER 3, 1871.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

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Senator Carl Schurz.

His Speech at St. Louis Last Night.

Southern Affairs Explained.

EXACTLY WHAT THE TROUBLE AND REMEDY ARE.

Advice to Everybody on all Sides.

Let the Negroes Turn Democrats and All Will be Lovely.

ST. LOUIS, September 24.—Senator Schurz made a lengthy and elaborate speech upon national and State questions to-night. Referring in general terms to the present condition of the public mind, the widespread and deep distrust and skepticism which have taken the place of the confident assurance and sanguine expectations formerly prevailing, he entered into a discussion of Louisiana affairs. He reiterated his opinions expressed in the Senate, that Kellogg's government is an usurpation, but it had been recognized by the President, and when, last week, the McEneryites overthrew it, the President constitutionally reinstated it, and that was the end of the Louisiana revolution. But it is not the end of the disease, neither is it the final remedy. A great wrong has been committed. The wrong does not consist in the intervention of the President against those who, by force of arms, had driven Kellogg from office, for the President acted in the exercise of his constitutional authority; neither can, in a republic, the right of self-help by force be admitted, for such an admission would encourage every party and every individual that has a grievance, either real or imaginary, to resort to force for redress, and a state of anarchy would ensue which no political or social organization could withstand. But the great wrong was committed before. It was when a Federal judge, palpably overstepping the limits of his jurisdiction and perpetrating an outrage without precedent in our history, was supported by the power of the National Government in the act of virtually creating a State government which had not the least evidence of an election by the people. It was when, even after the President had confessed his doubt, Congress neglected to undo the usurpation and to make room for those who had *prima facie* evidence of an election by the people. The wrong was committed even before that, and in more States than Louisiana. It was when Federal officers in the South were permitted to use their authority and prestige as a power in a partizan conflict and for the support and perpetuation of a partizan State government, and the most rapacious and corrupt that ever disgraced a Republican country. It was when the keeping of the Southern States was deemed more important than that they should have honest and constitutional governments. Nor was that the only wrong committed in the South. There was another, on the other side. It was when bands of lawless ruffians infested the Southern country, spreading terror by cruel persecution and murder; it was when helpless persons were threatened in cold blood; it was when neither officers nor volunteers could be found to arrest the prepetrators of such bloody deeds and no juries to convict them; it was when the better classes of society contented themselves with condemnatory reasons and pious wishes, instead of straining every nerve to bring the malefactors to justice. And now it is said that many of the bloody stories which reach us from the South are inventions or exaggerations. That may have been, and undoubtedly in some cases was so; but we know also that very many of them were but too true and that they cannot be explained as a mere defense against political robbery; and the murdered victims were mostly poor negroes, while the real plunderers went free and safe. We know also, that there is a ruffian element in the South which, unless vigorously restrained by all the power of society, will resort to bloody violence as a pastime, especially when it is encouraged to believe itself engaged in partizan service and be safe under protection of public opinion.

The Senator then says this is the state of things we have to deal with, and asks is there no remedy except the employment of force? He thinks there is, and proceeds to say there is no further attempt at Executive movement on the part of the people of Louisiana, but there is another kind of anarchy which is just as dangerous to republican institutions and to the welfare of the nation as the lawless self-help by force of individual and parties. It is the anarchy of power; it is the lawlessness of authority. If you want people to respect and obey the laws, convince them that those in power do not willingly disregard them.

He then refers to the fact that an election for a new Legislature is impending, that United States troops are there, professedly to enforce the laws in that election; but whether they be used impartially or not, will depend upon who controls them. This control will be, in a great measure, in the hands of United States Marshal Packard, who, before being Marshal, was one of the principal accomplices of Judge Durell and Kellogg in the usurpation two years ago, and is now the managing spirit of the State Central Committee of the Kellogg party. This is not a fit person to control the United States troops to be used in that election. It is of the highest importance that, especially under existing circumstances, the people of Louisiana should not only have a fair election, but also that they should be made to feel that they have one. The past performances and present functions of Mr. Packard are not calculated to inspire confidence. I am sure the whole country would applaud an order of the President relieving Mr. Packard of his official duties and substituting a man of such character that everybody will believe him incapable of abusing his power or partizan ends.

He then urges that all Federal officers—soldiers in the Southern States—should look upon themselves as mere party agents, using all their influence to sustain and strengthen the blood-suckers desolating that country and not only not by any abuses obvious of their own profit, be stripped of their official powers, and says he was rejoiced, a few days ago, when reading in the papers that the President was contemplating the holding of a terrible muster of Federal policemen in the South. Never was it more necessary. Let us hope that not a single one of those who have made the Federal authority a symbol of selfish partizan power and greedy oppression may escape him, and that the beginning be made with Packard and his associates. But, he says, the duty of the Government does not end there. Congress should at once reassemble, and under the usurpation set on foot by a Federal judge and suppressed by an Executive proclamation, shall send Federal bayonets, and make every citizen understand and feel that, while preserving intact the lawful authority of the Government, they are ready to throw aside all selfish consideration of party interests when the rights and welfare of the people and the integrity of republican institutions are in question.

On the other hand, the citizens of the South must not be permitted to forget that they, too, have a duty to perform towards the people of the North, since society desires that they should have honest and constitutional government. Even a large majority of the Republicans in the North are long been heartily disgusted with the government of thieving adventurers, which plundered the South; but when that public opinion was on the point of becoming so strong that no partizan spirit in power could have long resisted it, what happened? The bloody riot in New Orleans in 1866, the organization of the Ku Klux all over the South, the butchery of Grant parish in 1873, the murders of Coushatta, the slaughter of helpless negro prisoners in Trenton, Tenn.—not to speak of minor atrocities. What was the effect? The growing sympathy with the victims of plunder was turned into sympathy with the victims of murder. It is to be hoped that, by this time, the people of the South have learned that those who disgrace them by deeds of bloody violence are their worst enemies. let them act upon that lesson; let them dissolve their White Men's Leagues, for every organization based on a distinction of color is not only wrong in itself, but harmful to both races; let the poor negro feel that he has not only a willing but an active protector in every good citizen; let them understand that the most efficient method to fight the thieves who rule them, is by relentlessly suppressing the murderous ruffians among themselves, who strip them of the sympathy of the country. Silent disapproval is nothing; good intentions are nothing; mere public resolutions are nothing; only vigorous action will avail; only the practical punishment of malefactors will serve. They justly demand that no thief shall find grace because he is a Republican with them, or because he is a Democrat. Let party spirit cease to be a shelter to the criminal. No White Man's League will do them any good. An anti-ruffian league, of which every good citizen is an active member, is the thing the South wants. I say this as a true friend of the Southern people, who has more than once raised his voice against the wrongs they have suffered, and I hail with gladness the spirit animating the Governor of Tennessee, who does not rest until all the murderers of Trenton are in the clutches of the law; and the charge of that Kentucky judge, who tells his grand jury that if they fail to indict not only the man who committed the murder but also the Sheriff who willfully neglected to arrest that murderer, he will find grand jurymen in another county who will do their duty. In that spirit, which will relentlessly pursue the lawless elements of society as the common enemy, there is salvation for the Southern people. Let that spirit prevail in the South, and no partizan spirit in the North will be strong enough to baffle the sympathy which their misfortunes deserve, the South will again enjoy the largest constitutional measure of self-government, and one of the greatest of these dangers will disappear which at present threaten the most vital part of our republican institutions.

The Senator then discussed and opposed the Civil Rights bill, taking the position that it is unconstitutional, and would be of special disadvantage to the race for whose benefit is intended. His prescription for the colored race was a division of their solid Republican ranks by the secession of a part to the Democratic party; then each party will make their protection a special feature of its policy. The rest of the speech was devoted to finance and questions of State policy.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

CARLISTS ATTACK ANDORRA.

PARIS, September 25.—Andorra, the capital of the neutral country of that name, has been attacked by the Carlists, because the authorities refused to surrender a quantity of arms seized in their transit across the frontier for the insurgents.

THREE DAYS' FIGHT AT PAMPELUNA.

General Moriones has begun a series of operations with the object of relieving Pampeluna, and fighting has been going on for three days. The engagement of the first day was indecisive. On the second day the Republican artillery gained an advantage and inflicted heavy losses on the Carlists. Yesterday General Moriones resumed the offensive and dispersed several insurgent battalions, but failed to follow up the advantages he had gained.

LETTER OF THE CZAR TO DON CARLOS.

LONDON, September 25.—The existence of a cordial and sympathetic letter from the Czar to Don Carlos, which has hitherto been denied at Berlin and elsewhere, is now acknowledged. The letter was written in reply to one from Don Carlos thanking the Czar for his refusal to recognize the President Serrano.

Austria.

RECEPTION OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

VIENNA, September 25.—The members of the Austrian Arctic Expedition arrived at Vienna to-day. They had a public reception and were escorted in triumph through the principal streets, which were decorated with flags. Immense crowds witnessed the procession and cheered the explorers with great enthusiasm.

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Mr. Laird has had a relapse of his recent illness, and his relatives have been summoned to his bedside.

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The officers of the Amnesty Association, at Dublin, say they have not been advised of the intended release of political convicts.

Switzerland.

THE UNITED STATES IN THE POSTAL CONGRESS.

BERNE, September 25.—The United States having joined the Postal Union, its delegates in the International Congress are enabled to introduce an uniform rate of postage for the whole territory embraced by the Union. Germany and France refuse to join the Union, German and American vessels will carry mails to and from the United States.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 26, 1874.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH—AMERICAN TEAM VICTORIOUS—FRIENDLY AND EXCITING CONTEST.

The international rifle match took place to-day at Creedmoor Range. The morning trains from James Slip and East Thirty-fourth street were crowded with passengers to Hunter's Point, and the trains to Creedmoor were so loaded that many persons were unable to obtain standing room. The pleasant weather was the subject of general congratulation. The Range presented a picturesque appearance. White tents dotted its surface, and flags of various nations suspended over the entrance, the American and Irish colors being conspicuous. A reserved space, extending for about twenty feet behind the marksmen, was railed off by ropes, and, crowding against this, were dense lines of spectators, the Irish element prominent. In the inclosure were the reporters, and the Irish teams and their reserves, scorers and a few invited guests. Major Leech, Captain of the Irish team, and Col. Wingate, Captain of the American team, were chosen referees, and General Shaler umpire. At a quarter past eleven the firing was begun, at eight hundred yards range, each marksman having fifteen shots. The shooting was witnessed with the most lively interest, frequent bull's eyes exciting loud murmurs of applause among the spectators, who at times rose from their seats in hand-clapping. At the earnest request of the captains of both teams, these demonstrations were subdued, as having a tendency to disturb the marksmen. The result of the competition, which lasted an hour and a quarter, was in doubt almost up to the close, when it was found that the Americans were winners by three points. The result of the first contest gave great encouragement to the friends of the American riflemen, and many confidently predicted their success in all trials. The shooting was followed by an intermission for luncheon in one of the tents, when congratulations were exchanged and in a complimentary speech, Major Leech presented the Irish teams a handsome silver vase as a trophy to be the subject to annual competition and as a memorial of the international match. A handsome silver badge was, at the same time, presented to Col. Wingate, Captain of the American team, by Captain Leech.

After luncheon the shooting was resumed at the nine hundred range, and the result was in favor of the Irish team by two points. Both teams immediately moved to the one thousand yard range, and the result of the firing here was favorable to the Irish by four marks. But these latter triumphs were not sufficient to enable the victors to overcome their defeat at short range, and the Americans won the match, as the following scores show:

THE SCORE.

The following is the score made by the respective teams:

	American Team.	Irish Team.
800 yards	326	317
900 yards	310	312
1,000 yards	298	302
Total	934	931

The aggregate of scores made by each marksmen, at the three distances, is as follows:

American Team.—Fulton, 171; Tall, 162; Bodine, 158; Gildersleeve, 155; Hepburn, 149; Dakin, 139; total, 934.

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Curtailment of New England Manufacturing.

PROVIDENCE, September 25.—The Manufacturers' Committee had a full meeting to-day, and unanimously agreed to a reduction of one-third in the production of cotton fabrics for the next three months. A strong delegation was present from Fall River, and adopted the views of the Providence Committee. Facts were submitted showing that the cost of many of the cotton fabrics are below the actual cost of production.

BOSTON, September 25.—The adjourned meeting of the cotton manufacturing interests was held in Boston to-day, at which about two million spindles were represented by the personal attendance of owners, and many more by letter or by authority. The object of the meeting was to hear the report of the committee previously appointed, on the subject of reducing the production of cotton mills one-third, in order to reestablish the true relation between supply and demand. The report says the reduction of production is imperatively required, and they recommend that working time be reduced to four days, of ten hours each, per week, or such other time as will reach the same result, during three months. The report was accepted; also a proposition recommending the cotton manufacturers of New England to reduce their product from and after October 1st, and inviting all the manufacturers of New England to meet again in Boston on the 29th of October, in order to take such further action as the state of business may then seem to require.

LOUISIANA.

Marshal Packard Replies to Schurz.

General Emory Says the Troops Cannot be Improperly Used.

A Batch of Private Letters and Papers Said to have been Stolen from Kellogg's Office.

The New York Tribune Publishes Several as being Genuine and Worthy of Credit.

THE INSINUATIONS AGAINST PACKARD—HE APPEALS TO GEN. EMORY.

Major General W. H. Emory, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

SIR—I beg to call your attention, first, to an extract of the speech of United States Senator Schurz, at St. Louis, last night, as follows: [Here follows an extract from Mr. Schurz's speech in which he refers to Marshal Packard as an unfit person to control the United States troops to be used in the approaching election.]

Second, To the communication of the Committee of Seventy, through R. H. Marr, Chairman, to the President of the United States, under date of September 8th, 1874.

[Here follows, in Packard's communication to Emory, the resolution and appeal protesting against placing at the disposal of the Attorney General of the United States troops for the purpose of assisting the Marshal of this district, S. B. Packard, in carrying on prosecutions against the people of Louisiana, and requesting Packard's removal from office on account of his violent partizanship, &c., and then Mr. Packard continues.]

My purpose in calling your attention to these matters is to inquire of you, whether I have at any time, since you have been in command of the Department of the Gulf, now acknowledged. The letter was written ten in reply to one from Don Carlos thanking the Czar for his refusal to recognize the President Serrano.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Governor Moses Calls for Troops.

The President Thinks No More are Needed.

GOVERNOR MOSES CALLS FOR TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 25.—The following telegram has been received by the President from Gov. Moses, of South Carolina:

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 25, 1874.

His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States: The state of affairs in Edgefield county, in this State, has been for the last ten days of such a character as to threaten the lives and the destruction of the property of law abiding and peaceful citizens. I have exhausted my efforts, with the peaceful and legal means at my command, to restore the usual situation. Armed bands are assembled at various points in the county and have demanded the surender to them of the State arms in the hands of the regularly organized militia of the State. From this action a reign of terror exists. I issued my proclamation on the 22d inst., commanding those armed bands to disperse and retire to their homes within three days, and hereafter to refrain from a repetition of such actions. They are still under arms, and I am powerless to enforce my orders, except by the use of the inexperienced State militia, the employment of which I fear would hasten a conflict, which I desire to avoid. Having exhausted all the means at my command, I call upon you, under the Constitution of the United States, for such assistance as will inable me to restore the peace and quiet of the country, and to this end I ask that you will send immediate orders to Colonel H. M. Black, commanding the United States forces here, to report to me with such of his command as may be found necessary to employ. Please answer as speedily as possible. F. J. MOSES, JR.,

Governor of South Carolina.

ANSWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

To which Attorney General Williams, by direction of the President, sent the following reply:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1874.

Hon. F. J. Moses:

I have to say, by direction of the President, in answer to your telegram of yesterday to him, asking for troops to aid in suppressing disorders at Edgefield, that a company of United States troops is now stationed there and it is expected and believed it will afford adequate protection to the lives and property of the citizens.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

THE TROUBLE SAID TO BE ENDED.

AUGUSTA, GA., September 26.—The troubles in Edgefield, South Carolina, are ended. A letter from J. L. Addison, intendant of the town of Edgefield, states that Edward Fenant, Captain of the colored militia company, delivered up his arms to Lieut. Lahy, commanding a detachment of United States troops. The negroes have returned to their homes.

INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCH.

Brown the Winner in Thirty-seven Minutes--A Hotly Contested Race.

ST. JOHN, N. B., September 25.—The great single race between George Brown, of Halifax, and E. Morris, of Pittsburgh, was rowed on the Kennebeccasis, at 3 P. M. to-day, in presence of two thousand spectators. The course was the same as that over which Renforth and his Tyne crew pulled a few years ago, and was five miles in length. The race was under police office officials, that the revenue from the newspaper postage, under the new system, will approximate a million dollars a year, of which sum New York will pay about six hundred thousand dollars. This also is at the reduced rate of about one-half the present rate. It is learned at the post-office that the issue of the large New York weeklies sent through the mails amounts to nearly four tons. It will be remembered that the country papers circulate free of postage in their counties, and also, except in cities where the letter-carrier system is in force, in which case they cannot be distributed from the office of publication. The designs of the new stamps have been received at the department and will be determined upon at once.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28, 1874.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Mr. Benson, acting Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, to-day received dispatches from Louisville announcing the capture of two boxes of plates and counterfeiting material. The plates were of fifty cent notes, and there was a large amount of finished and unfinished notes of that denomination; also counterfeit twenty dollar notes and fifty cent silver pieces. About the beginning of the present month a communication was received from Governor Jacobs, of West Virginia, complaining that that State was flooded with counterfeit notes, and asking that some measures be taken to arrest the evil and punish the offenders. The Chief of the Secret Service at once dispatched a trusty man to work the case up. The gang was evidently posted that the Secret Service was on the alert, and a few days ago reported the shipment of two boxes from Detroit, W., Va., Louisville. The Chief there telegraphed to the express office in the latter city to hold the boxes for charges. This gave the operators reason to suspect at once that point, and an examination of the contents of the boxes verified his suspicion. Before the boxes were shipped from Detroit, four persons, engaged in the first conspiract Central Police Station, or to the United States officer in command of the Precinct Station, Jackson Square. All citizens having in their possession arms and ammunition belonging to the State are earnestly requested to at once deliver the same to the officers above indicated.

Persons delivering arms or ammunition will in nowise be interfered with by the United States or State authorities.

JOHN MCENERY,
D. B. PENN.

PROCLAMATION FOR NEW ORLEANS CITY ELECTION.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—Mayor Wiltz has issued his proclamation for an election of Mayor and seven City Administrators, to be held November 2d under the auspices of the same Commissioners as the election for State officers.

THE FLEET IN THE RIVER.

The United States war steamer Worcester crossed the bar at seven A. M., bound for this city. Brevet Major General Emory and staff visited the fleet on the river this morning, to exchange civilities with the officers of the navy. A salute was fired.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—The Conference Committee are again discussing the question of the Returning Board. Arrangements will probably be made by which the Republican and People's parties will have an equal number of Clerks, Registrars and Supervisors, each party to have two members on the Returning Board, and the fifth man to be a moderate Republican, to be selected from a number of Republicans named by the other party. The committee confer again to-morrow.

TROOPS SENT TO REBELLIOUS DISTRICTS.

Troops have been forwarded by General Emory to the points designated in the original order of Attorney General Williams—Shreveport, Monroe, Coushatta, etc.

EXTRACTS FROM KELLOGG'S CHECK BOOKS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 25.—To-day's *Bulletin*, after publishing Kellogg's letters as they appeared in the New York *Tribune*, says, in relation to Carpenter's connection with the matter:

"We have seen Kellogg's check books, containing the following memoranda on the stubs:

"May 19, 1773, Matt. Carpenter $500. May 21, 1873, $600. December 20, $500. Another check, date forgotten, $3,000.

"We have also seen a letter from Carpenter to Kellogg calling for more money, and intimating that it must be forthcoming, as he was hard up and in need of funds."

Then follows a long list made from the stubs of the check book, including the following: July 11th, 1873, J. R. Beckwith, $500. April 3, 1874, Beckwith $1,000; [Beckwith is United States District Attorney.] March 3, 1874, Packard's draft for $500. March 12, Packard's draft for $500. March 17, S. B. Packard in carrying on prosecutions against the people of Louisiana, and requesting Packard's removal from office on account of his violent partizanship, &c., and then Mr. Packard continues.]

My purpose in calling your attention to these matters is to inquire of you, whether I have at any time, since you have been in command of the Department of the Gulf, now acknowledged. The letter was written in reply to one from Don Carlos thanking the Czar for his refusal to recognize the President Serrano.

Austria.

RECEPTION OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

VIENNA, September 25.—The members of the Austrian Arctic Expedition arrived at Vienna to-day. They had a public reception and were escorted in triumph through the principal streets, which were decorated with flags. Immense crowds witnessed the procession and cheered the explorers with great enthusiasm.

France.

GAMBETTA ON THE STUMP.

PARIS, September 25.—Gambetta is announced to deliver political speeches in various places in the southern departments.

SPEECH BY EX-PRESIDENT THIERS.

PARIS, September 25.—Ex-President Thiers arrived yesterday at Vizille, in the department of Isere. He was warmly received by the citizens and made a speech, in the course of which he expressed his conviction that a Republic would ultimately be founded, and he hoped, with the assistance of M. Cassimere Perire and other friends, to contribute to that grand result.

England.

MASONIC HONORS FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, September 25.—The Prince of Wales has accepted the Grandmastership of the Order of Free Masons.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MR. LAIRD.

Mr. Laird has had a relapse of his recent illness, and his relatives have been summoned to his bedside.

IRISH AMNESTY.

The officers of the Amnesty Association, at Dublin, say they have not been advised of the intended release of political convicts.

Switzerland.

THE UNITED STATES IN THE POSTAL CONGRESS.

BERNE, September 25.—The United States having joined the Postal Union, its delegates in the International Congress are enabled to introduce an uniform rate of postage for the whole territory embraced by the Union. Germany and France refuse to join the Union, German and American vessels will carry mails to and from the United States.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 26, 1874.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH—AMERICAN TEAM VICTORIOUS—FRIENDLY AND EXCITING CONTEST.

The international rifle match took place to-day at Creedmoor Range. The morning trains from James Slip and East Thirty-fourth street were crowded with passengers to Hunter's Point, and the trains to Creedmoor were so loaded that many persons were unable to obtain standing room. The pleasant weather was the subject of general congratulation. The Range presented a picturesque appearance. White tents dotted its surface, and flags of various nations suspended over the entrance, the American and Irish colors being conspicuous. A reserved space, extending for about twenty feet behind the marksmen, was railed off by ropes, and, crowding against this, were dense lines of spectators, the Irish element prominent. In the inclosure were the reporters, and the Irish teams and their reserves, scorers and a few invited guests. Major Leech, Captain of the Irish team, and Col. Wingate, Captain of the American team, were chosen referees, and General Shaler umpire. At a quarter past eleven the firing was begun, at eight hundred yards range, each marksman having fifteen shots. The shooting was witnessed with the most lively interest, frequent bull's eyes exciting loud murmurs of applause among the spectators, who at times rose from their seats in hand-clapping. At the earnest request of the captains of both teams, these demonstrations were subdued, as having a tendency to disturb the marksmen. The result of the competition, which lasted an hour and a quarter, was in doubt almost up to the close, when it was found that the Americans were winners by three points. The result of the first contest gave great encouragement to the friends of the American riflemen, and many confidently predicted their success in all trials. The shooting was followed by an intermission for luncheon in one of the tents, when congratulations were exchanged and in a complimentary speech, Major Leech presented the Irish teams a handsome silver vase as a trophy to be the subject to annual competition and as a memorial of the international match. A handsome silver badge was, at the same time, presented to Col. Wingate, Captain of the American team, by Captain Leech.

After luncheon the shooting was resumed at the nine hundred range, and the result was in favor of the Irish team by two points. Both teams immediately moved to the one thousand yard range, and the result of the firing here was favorable to the Irish by four marks. But these latter triumphs were not sufficient to enable the victors to overcome their defeat at short range, and the Americans won the match, as the following scores show:

THE SCORE.

The following is the score made by the respective teams:

	American Team.	Irish Team.
800 yards	326	317
900 yards	310	312
1,000 yards	298	302
Total	934	931

The aggregate of scores made by each marksmen, at the three distances, is as follows:

American Team.—Fulton, 171; Tall, 162; Bodine, 158; Gildersleeve, 155; Hepburn, 149; Dakin, 139; total, 934.

Irish Team.—Rigley, 164; Hamilton, 160; Wilson, 156; Milner, 154; Johnson, 156; Walker, 144; total, 931.

Curtailment of New England Manufacturing.

PROVIDENCE, September 25.—The Manufacturers' Committee had a full meeting to-day, and unanimously agreed to a reduction of one-third in the production of cotton fabrics for the next three months. A strong delegation was present from Fall River, and adopted the views of the Providence Committee. Facts were submitted showing that the cost of many of the cotton fabrics are below the actual cost of production.

BOSTON, September 25.—The adjourned meeting of the cotton manufacturing interests was held in Boston to-day, at which about two million spindles were represented by the personal attendance of owners, and many more by letter or by authority. The object of the meeting was to hear the report of the committee previously appointed, on the subject of reducing the production of cotton mills one-third, in order to reestablish the true relation between supply and demand. The report says the reduction of production is imperatively required, and they recommend that working time be reduced to four days, of ten hours each, per week, or such other time as will reach the same result, during three months. The report was accepted; also a proposition recommending the cotton manufacturers of New England to reduce their product from and after October 1st, and inviting all the manufacturers of New England to meet again in Boston on the 29th of October, in order to take such further action as the state of business may then seem to require.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 25, 1874.

Stamps for Newspapers.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Barbour has finally succeeded in perfecting a system of stamps to apply to the payment of any given number of pounds of newspaper postage, from one pound to one ton, without the use of over four stamps or twenty-three denominations of stamps. The basis of the system consists in the use of two, three, four, six, eight, nine, ten and twelve cent stamps, which amounts are multiples of the lowest rate of newspaper postage. Above twelve cents, the stamps will run in an increasing ratio of twelve until they reach ninety-six, inclusive, which will be the greatest denomination of cent stamps. Those above will be the two, three, six, twelve, twenty-four, forty and sixty dollar stamps. General Barbour is now engaged in computing the tables to be printed for the use of postmasters. They will give the aggregate postage and the denominations of stamps to be employed in the payment of the postage paper postage on every pound, from one pound to two thousand pounds. The tables make upwards of one hundred pages of legal cap paper. It was the desire of office officials, that the revenue from the newspaper postage, under the new system, will approximate a million dollars a year, of which New York will pay about six hundred thousand dollars. This also is at the reduced rate of about one-half the present rate. It is learned at the post-office that the issue of the large New York weeklies sent through the mails amounts to nearly four tons. It will be remembered that the country papers circulate free of postage in their counties, and also, except in cities where the letter-carrier system is in force, in which case they cannot be distributed from the office of publication. The designs of the new stamps have been received at the department and will be determined upon at once.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28, 1874.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Mr. Benson, acting Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, today received dispatches from Louisville announcing the capture of two boxes of plates and counterfeiting material. The plates were of fifty cent notes, and there was a large amount of finished and unfinished notes of that denomination; also counterfeit twenty dollar notes and fifty cent silver pieces. About the beginning of the present month a communication was received from Governor Jacobs, of West Virginia, complaining that that State was flooded with counterfeit notes, and asking that some measures be taken to arrest the evil and punish the offenders. The Chief of the Secret Service at once dispatched a trusty man to work the case up. The gang was evidently posted that the Secret Service was on the alert, and a few days ago reported the shipment of two boxes from Detroit, W., Va., Louisville. The Chief there telegraphed to the express office in the latter city to hold the boxes for charges. This gave the operators reason to suspect at once that point, and an examination of the contents of the boxes verified his suspicion. Before the boxes were shipped from Detroit, four persons, engaged in the first conspiract Central Police Station, or to the United States officer in command of the Precinct Station, Jackson Square. All citizens having in their possession arms and ammunition belonging to the State are earnestly requested to at once deliver the same to the officers above indicated.

Persons delivering arms or ammunition will in nowise be interfered with by the United States or State authorities.

JOHN MCENERY,
D. B. PENN.

PROCLAMATION FOR NEW ORLEANS CITY ELECTION.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—Mayor Wiltz has issued his proclamation for an election of Mayor and seven City Administrators, to be held November 2d under the auspices of the same Commissioners as the election for State officers.

THE FLEET IN THE RIVER.

The United States war steamer Worcester crossed the bar at seven A. M., bound for this city. Brevet Major General Emory and staff visited the fleet on the river this morning, to exchange civilities with the officers of the navy. A salute was fired.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—The Conference Committee are again discussing the question

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1874.

THE aggregate valuation of Minnesota, this year, is $216,700,730, against $112,289,125 last year, on which a tax of two mills and three-quarters will be levied as against five mills levy last year. Minnesota is a thorough-going Republican State.

THE vast quantities of grain which have been lying in store in Minnesota and Iowa are beginning to move in large quantities, a fact which has in it everything of encouragement, involving, as it must necessarily do, the distribution of large amounts of money over large extents of territory.

SHOULD the Democracy succeed in carrying the Northern States at the ensuing fall elections, every Northern man who settles in a Southern State, unless he is prepared to abandon the principles he learned in the common schools in boyhood, will do so at the peril of his life. Let the Republicans of Pennsylvania lay the fact to heart.

A FAIR review of the political situation in this State warrants the statement that the Republicans can, if they are active and energetic, win one of the most decisive triumphs they have ever achieved. But success is not to be had for merely waiting for it. There is work to be done, and a vast deal, before the future will be as secure as it ought to be made.

CANADA proposes to utilize the appetite of its people for stimulants, in a somewhat novel way—by setting apart the distillery revenues of the Dominion, amounting to about three millions of dollars a year, as an annual fund to defray the expense of enlarging the Canadian canals sufficiently to float the average size of sea-going vessels. It would certainly be among the noblest achievements of whisky in modern times.

SOUTHERN papers express themselves confident that there will be great Democratic gains in those States, at the ensuing elections. Should such be the case, it will result solely as a consequence of the widespread intimidation and violence to which the colored voters of the South have been subjected—and the plain duty of Northern Republicans is to offset those expected gains by greatly increased majorities in their own Commonwealths.

A DEMOCRATIC victory in Pennsylvania this fall, or, indeed, in any other Northern State, would unquestionably be accepted by the rebellious element of Louisiana as an indication of sympathy in their behalf. It must be made perfectly clear to them, and to the reactionists of the entire South, who are so fond of "biding their time," that their time is never to come. The best way, as we have repeatedly pointed out, to effect this desirable end, is to defeat the Northern Democracy, upon whom they so strongly rely for aid.

WE LEARN, from reliable sources, that an effort was last week made by leading members of Plymouth Church to get up a demonstration of sympathy by the clergy for Mr. BEECHER, on his return from his summer vacation. A large number of ministers were asked to join in such a movement, but it being found that leading clergymen declined to participate in the proposed Novelfest, the project was abandoned. They were right. It is not sympathy that is needed in such a case; it is a sterner quality—that of justice.

A MATTER of general interest for the Republicans of Pennsylvania to remember is, that every male citizen between twenty-one and twenty-two years of age, having resided in the State one year, and in the election district at least two months immediately preceding the election, is entitled to vote at all elections without the payment of any tax. If twenty-two years of age, or upward, he must have paid within two years a State or county tax, which was assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election. Bear it well in mind.

THE great question of the hour, in the Southern States, is not whether Democrats or Republicans shall hold the offices, but whether Republicans shall be permitted to live there and vote the Republican ticket without being molested in person or property. And the question for Pennsylvanians to decide now is whether they are willing to see all that was gained by the bloody conflict which clothed a nation in mourning, surrendered without a struggle, and to see the men who, upon a thousand battle-fields struggled to overthrow the nation, rule its councils, and proscribe, insult and murder those who upheld its flag? We think we may confidently predict the nature and emphasis of the answer they will return at the November polls.

THE Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* prints a series of interesting tables showing that during the cereal year just closed, our country exported more wheat to Great Britain than all the rest of the world. From September 1st, 1873, to July 31st, 1874—the date of the latest accessible reports—the imports into the United Kingdom from all sources aggregated 39,788,143 cwts., of which the United States contributed 22,302,552 cwts., or considerably more than one-half. Russia furnished 5,375,379 cwts., Germany 2,538,960, and Canada 3,704,762, the remainder being forwarded by a number of other nations in small quantities. In the cereal year preceding, the shipments from this country to Great Britain aggregated 12,197,502 cwts., and in 1871–2 they were only 8,077,867. From Russia the shipments have been decreasing for three years, a significant fact, which shows how severe is the competition between Russia and this country. When the one gains the other loses. This year, however, the crops on the borders of the Black and Baltic seas have been of an unusually bountiful character, which will naturally increase the competition in the English markets, to the corresponding reduction of prices, here as well as there.

THAT the fall trade will embrace a fair volume of transactions in nearly all parts of the country, and that it will be conducted on conservative principles, resulting in well distributed benefit to the people at large, seems now to be assured beyond any reasonable doubt. The New York *Bulletin*, of Tuesday, furnishes the following encouraging *resume* of the situation and outlook:

"The trade reports from the neighboring cities for last week are far from discouraging. The Boston journals notice 'more life in general business circles there,' while the Philadelphia papers report 'symptoms a steady improvement in most branches.' Baltimore records a very active business, especially in coffee, at advancing prices,' with 'a confident feeling among the merchants generally, who are persuaded now that the year's business will wind up more prosperously than was expected a short time since.' Looking westward, we find at Cincinnati a more active demand for money, showing a freer commercial movement in that quarter, but at Chicago things are less animated, owing to the persistency, or alleged persistency, of the farmers in withholding their grain from market, in the expectation of better prices. At St. Louis, the local journals speak of a gradual augmentation in all the leading branches of business, though, at the same time, it is admitted that in but few cases does it come up to the earlier anticipations of dealers. From New Orleans, the indications are that the business situation is recovering from the serious set-back experienced by the political upheaval there a short time since. Here at home, it need only be said that in most departments of trade the situation is as well as the season advances, and that there is every reason to believe that when the aggregate of the autumn business comes to be summed up, many will be astonished to see how much the actual sum total has exceeded current anticipations."

THERE are some queer religious sects in this country, but we doubt whether one of them could be found so eccentric as a sect of which some account is given in a recent letter from Temesvar, in Hungary. The members of this sect call themselves Sabbatarians, a name, by the way, not unknown or unappropriated in the United States, and it is not impossible that some of our AMERICAN Sabbatarians may find suggestion, if not edification, in the facts about to be reported. It seems that Sabbatarians are rather numerous in Transylvania, one community or congregation of whom lately sent a deputation to Temesvar for a purpose which the letter writer thinks very peculiar indeed. The congregation referred to, consisting of thirty-four families, have resolved to go over into Judaism outright, and the very peculiar purpose of the deputation in Temesvar was to collect from the benevolent funds to enable the congregation to purchase those volumes or rather "rolls" of the Mosaic law and those other articles which are indispensable to the Judaical worship. Some may be gratified to learn that the deputation was very successful, its appeals for contributions being liberally responded to even by the non-Jewish portion of the public. The writer of the letter was especially interested by the statements of the delegates concerning the nature and history of the sect. A short time ago, it seems, its members knew no other language than Hungarian, and even its prayers, mere translations of the chief prayers used in Jewish worship, were composed in Hungarian. In recent times, however, moved by love of the sacred tongue—a love which it would have delighted a late venerable divine well known in Pittsburgh to hear of—the members of the congregation have acquired so much Hebrew as to use prayer-books in the Hebrew text with vernacular translation subjoined. Swine's flesh these Sabbatarians have always deemed unclean, and consequently their villages swarm with flocks of geese. Their faith has always pretty closely resembled the Jewish, though in former times through fear of persecution they were wont to celebrate certain Jewish ordinances in dollars. At present, according to the report of the deputies, such a charge is going on as to make it likely that all the Sabbatarian villages in Transylvania will shortly go into Judaism. The people are all farmers and are laborious and temperate in their habits. Some may think the matter of no importance, hardly worth repeating, but we cannot agree with them.

NO TRUSTWORTHY VERDICT.

Mr. BEECHER's trial by the newspapers having been brought quite or nearly to a close, his trial by a court of justice is impending. If the reporters are well informed, this latter investigation will take place in December. As to the result of the former trial, it is not easy or safe to speak with any confidence or decision, it being in fact impossible to say what is the popular verdict in the case, if by verdict is meant the conclusion arrived at by the majority. The jury widely disagree in their opinions, some of them feeling sure of the great preacher's innocense, others feeling equally sure of his guilt, others entertaining grave doubts on the subject, and still others oscillating from day to day between belief in his guilt and belief in his innocence. Upon the whole, the result of the trial is not adapted to recommend trial by newspaper as an advantageous and effective mode of administering justice. In such a trial the public, the great public, constitute both judge and jury, and in the fulfilment of their office the two branches of the tribunal seem excessively liable to confound their functions. The evidences or facts of the case are not laid before the court with a luminous order favorable to their correct interpretation. Even so far as the allegations made are facts they become muddled, and the frightful facility with which many people tell lies, sometimes even when they do not exactly intend to tell lies, is a fertile source of additional confusion. All the members of the court—jurors and judges combined—do not hear or read the same statements pertaining to the case; some of them read statements which others never see or hear of; while statements which, on the ground of internal evidence, excite mere contempt in minds of a certain order, minds of another order or minds influenced by personal bias or special information, regard with entire respect. All sorts of prejudices, those of class, profession, religion, church, etc., have free course, and play havoc with the principles and sentiment which should regulate the investigation and determine the verdict. These and other objections to the mode of trial by newspapers are so obvious as doubtless to seem platitudes to many. We mention them, however, because there are persons who, failing to think of them, attach undue importance to what they suppose to be the popular decision in the BEECHER case.

The *Nation*, reviewing the trial, thinks it may be said "roughly, that while the press east of the Alleghenies has inclined in BEECHER's favor, the newspapers west of them have gone somewhat savagely and persistently against him, and have treated TILTON as a martyr." This divergence the *Nation* then proceeds to account for and finds it "due to a vague feeling prevalent in the West that TILTON's cause is the democratic one—that is, the cause of the poor, friendless man against the rich and successful one." The western feeling is supposed to resemble the prejudice which prompted the London rabble to adopt the side of the TICHBOURNE claimant against his aristocratic opponents, and the *Nation* is consequently alarmed at the revelation thus made of a covert peril to which success in life is exposed in this country. A truly amazing discovery this of the admirable New York weekly! In truth the *Nation* has seldom been so completely in error as in this bit of speculation. No doubt the tendency referred to is a tendency somewhat characteristic of democracies; it was seen in Athens of old, in republican Rome, and in the Italian republics. We deny, however, that it has had anything to do with the attitude towards BEECHER and TILTON respectively assumed by the Western press. Nowhere in the Union has the Plymouth pastor had more admirers or more enthusiastic ones than in the West. Indeed the people of that section have been worth crediting him as one of themselves. He lived among them many years; they were the first to appreciate and make him famous, and when the great scandal began to be talked about, they had lost no iota of their complacency in his successful career and splendid reputation. But the people of the West, as BEECHER himself has often said, are eminently open minded and independent in the exercise of private judgment; they have little if any respect of persons and they believe in fair play. If they ever show it with the wolves, it is only when their passions are fully aroused. Being wholly free from passion in relation to the Plymouth Church case, they were capable of judging the parties to it impartially, and if they have unduly leaned to the side of TILTON, the reason may be found in the shameful partizanship with which the New York press, for the most part, has upheld the side of his antagonist. No person of decent intelligence, at a distance from the great city, could help deriving from the spirit of its newspapers the impression that their managers were resolved from the first to save BEECHER's good name, whatever he might have done, and to destroy TILTON, however just and terrible his grievance. Even the *Nation*, usually so just and judicial in spite of its prejudices, formed no exception. Eastern papers outside of New York are of course very liable to take their tone from the metropolitan press, and that many of them were thus influenced in favor of one and against the other party to the scandal cannot be denied. In contrast, the comparatively independent, if not always impartial tone and treatment of most Western newspapers, have appeared to considerable advantage.

After all, however, it cannot fairly be maintained that the newspapers have so discussed the subject as to render much aid in arriving at a just decision. Necessarily they have treated the subject fragmentarily and in detail, as prompted by the successive publication of statements and opinions bearing on the case. Statements are still appearing from time to time, within the last few days Miss CATHARINE BEECHER and Mr. BOWEN, flatly contradicting each other, having published documents which demand consideration. Whether even a court of justice shall be able to render a decision at all satisfactory or conclusive in the general judgment, is a question concerning which there is much difference of opinion. We confess the more likely view seems to be, that after the trial shall have taken place, the question of Mr. BEECHER's innocence or guilt may still continue a mooted point, one of those insoluble problems about which people dispute or doubt until they become indifferent to the subject. In the meantime, it is interesting to learn that the person most immediately concerned sustains his uncertain position with equinimity. A few days ago he addressed an agricultural society in Vermont with more than his ordinary vivacity and comical force, a fact which has no doubt afforded welcome consolation to those who, believing in Mr. BEECHER's innocence, may be heard to express profound sympathy for his supposed suffering under calumny. We fancy, however, that if Mr. BEECHER is conscious of innocence, he *suffers* very little. Of course he has some feeling of annoyance, and in view of the incidental evils of the scandal, he may still reproach himself bitterly with the imprudence which gave occasion for it. But a good conscience is a mighty bulwark, or as HORACE says, a "brazen wall" which effectually excludes all pains not easily borne by a man of sound sense and ordinary fortitude. On the other hand, when one thinks of the power of conscience, of a guilty conscience, it is hard to believe that BEECHER, knowing himself justly accused by TILTON and freshly perjured besides, is able to preach the Gospel fervently on Sunday and then on Monday amuse the Vermont farmers with his jokes. Certainly he is either a wronged man, or one of the most depraved of the human race.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

POLITICAL.

State.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS NOMINATED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, PA., September 29, 1874.

The Democratic Conference of this, the Twenty-sixth Congressional district, met here yesterday and nominated James Sheakley as their candidate for Congress. Mr. Sheakley is a resident of this place, a prominent oil operator, and probably one of the strongest men in the district. His election, however, will not be likely to occur, as the district is good for 1,500 Republican majority.

COL. ANDY STEWART NOMINATED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., September 29, 1874.

At a meeting of the Conferees of this district, held here to-day, Colonel Andrew Stewart was unanimously nominated for Congress. He comes from a good stock of racers, and we are hopeful of his election.

Although there are but five weeks to elapse before the election in this State, the nominations for Congressmen are by no means complete. Below we present the candidates of the two parties in the different districts, so far as they have come to our attention in our exchanges. In three of the Philadelphia districts there are independent Republican candidates, while in two of the country districts independent Democratic candidates are also in the field:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Chapman Freeman,	
	David Branson,	Benjamin Rush.
2.	*Charles O'Neill,	*Samuel J. Randall.
3.	David P. Houston,	
	Benjamin L. Berry,	
4.	*Wm. D. Kelley,	William V. McGrath.
5.	*Alfred L. Hamer,	John Robbins.
	*Leonard Myers,	
6.	———	William D. Hartman.
7.	Allan Wood, Jr.,	E. L. Acker.
		Henry P. Chapman.
8.	Chas. B. McKnight,	*Heister Clymer.
9.	———	William Patton.
12.	W. W. Ketcham,	Hendrick B. Wright.
13.	Thos. Garretson,	James B. Reilly.
		Wm. M. Randall.
14.	Jno. W. Kiltenger,	
15.	Langhorne Wister,	Wm. S. Stenger.
19.	———	Levi Malsh.
20.	———	L. A. Mackey.
21.	———	J. B. Reed.
26.	*Jas. S. Negley,	J. H. Hopkins.
27.	Thos. M. Bayne,	Alexander K. Cochran
28.	Harry White,	George A. Jenks.
29.	*Carlton B. Curtis,	A. F. Egbert.

[*Indicates an incumbent.]

The Ebensburg *Freeman* asks, "Who in thunder is General Langhorn Wister?" The Altoona *Radical* answers the question fully and adds that it "is not surprised the *Freeman* knows so little of many Union officers."

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: "The abuses of the Lehigh county ring having become too monstrous to be further quietly endured, some Democrats are considering the feasibility of running a fusion or citizens' ticket."

The Siehman-Roebuck quarrel as to the Republican nomination for State Senator in the northern district of Lancaster county, is to besettled by a vote of the people, to be taken on the 10th of October, the field to be free to all aspirants.

Alan Wood, Jr., of Conshohocken, was on Monday nominated by the Republicans of Bucks and Montgomery counties as their candidate for Congress. Mr. Wood is a large and prosperous manufacturer, and will make a good representative.

Hon. John W. Killinger has been nominated for Congress in the Lebanon district. This is a good selection, and will tend to strengthen the Republican ticket, as it will most surely strengthen the State representation in Congress.

Nearly all the Democratic newspapers in the State are now howling for somebody to buy and circulate them as campaign documents. They forget that the masses of their party never read anything, and use newspapers for an entirely different purpose.

The Republican Senatorial Conference for the Thirty-third district—Franklin and Huntingdon counties—met in Harrisburg, on Monday, and nominated Colonel Theodore McGowan, of Franklin county. The nomination will be well received in Huntingdon county.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 30, 1874.

The month closed with but slight change from the corresponding day of August. Some of the banks are doing all they can ask, but none of them seem pressed with an undue amount of loans, while the majority are complaining of the utter dullness of all business transactions.

—The Attorney General has decided that under the act of June 20th, 1874, providing for a redistribution of currency, the Comptroller must rely on requisitions upon States having an excess of circulating notes to make up the deficiencies to States having less than their due proportion of currency, and that circulation is to be issued to the deficient States as applications are made. To supply the demand requisitions are then to be made upon the States having an excess.

—The gold market is steady at an advance of ⅛c, closing at 110¼. The prospect is that gold will command something for use during October—how much, depends upon the clique forming to control the supply.

The Treasury sales of gold for October are as follows:

Thursday, October 1, 1874,	$ 500,000
Thursday, October 8, 1874,	500,000
Thursday, October 15, 1874,	500,000
Thursday, October 22, 1874,	500,000
Thursday, October 29, 1874,	500,000
	$2,500,000

—Two cases involving the question of due diligence in presenting a check, have lately been decided by Judge White of this city.

It has been recognized among the banks, and in the transactions between the banks and there depositors, that checks received on deposit are taken in payment of collections were credited, subject to the report from the Clearing House, on the following day.

As the circumstances of each case were the same we give the facts in the case first tried.

On the 6th of November, 1873, a sight draft was drawn on Voigt & McGraw for $500, was received by the Farmers' Deposit National bank. In answer to the notice of the Farmers' bank Messrs. Voigt & McGraw, on November 6th, between twelve and one o'clock, gave their check on Ira B. McVay & Co., to the bank, in payment of the draft. This check was put through the Clearing House on the morning of the 7th of November. On that morning McVay & Co., being unable to make their clearings, suspended. Voigt & McGraw refused to take up their check, hence the suit of the Farmers' bank against them to recover the amount of the check. Both sides agreed as to the facts of the case. The defendants claimed that the bank should bear the loss, because they did not present the check the same day it was received by them, to-wit.: the 6th day of November, 1873; that it would have been paid if so presented. They also claimed that the question of due deligence, under the circumstances, was a question of fact to be submitted to the jury and not of law.

The plaintiffs claimed that Ira B. McVay & Co., being represented in the Clearing House, that a presentation through the Clearing House on the morning of the 7th of November, was, according to the established custom of banks, in due time. That Voigt & McGraw had constituted McVay & Co., their agents for paying out their funds, and that Voigt & McGraw were bound by the usual custom of McVay & Co.'s business.

Judge White held that the question o due diligence was one of law and not of fact, and that, as the facts were undisputed, the jury should find for the plaintiffs, which they accordingly did.

This decision confirms the usual custom of the banks here, and it is rather surprising that defense should have been made by the drawers of the check.

—Remembering that there is no better standard for judging the growth of prosperity and civilization than the consumption of iron, provided that consumption is not due to an unnatural stimulus such as this country has just known, the following table of exports of railroad iron from Great Britain in some old countries during the first seven months of this and last year is very significant:

To—	1873. Tons.	1874. Tons.
To Russia,	69,091	92,520
To Sweden and Norway,	22,292	48,570
To Spain,	5,150	14,332
To Egypt,	3,090	11,042
To Brazil,	14,420	14,326
To Chili,	3,220	11,053
To British India,	9,846	27,900
To Australia,	41,199	45,223

The lesson of these figures is not merely that when one market for a particular staple is cut off another will develop, but that the development takes place in new countries during the first seven months of this and last year is very significant:

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The market is rather quiet, with a little more activity in oats, wheat and barley, while we learned of no wholesale transactions in rye or corn. The latter seems still held above the views of buyers.

WHEAT—There is no quotable alteration in prices. The late rains has the effect of inducing farmers to market their wheat more freely than they have been doing, and receipts will increase as the season advances. We note the appearance of new corn in the market, which, however, has not become fully hardened yet. Prices of corn and oats are still so high as to cause buyers to hold off, although the holders of the latter grain have weakened somewhat, causing several sales at prices somewhat reduced from Monday's quotations. The Milwaukee Board of Trade has established a new grade of spring, to be known as No. 1 hard. It is said that Chicago does not like this attempt to compete with her Northwestern "Minnesota."

Dry goods are undergoing a steady jobbing movement. Retailers are rigidly pursuing the "hand-to-mouth" policy in only purchasing enough to supply immediate wants. This has the effect of causing a steady trade, with no particular rush of business at any particular season. There is every prospect of steady, conservative trade in this line for the past six months.

Hides and leather are somewhat more active, and there is hope for an improvement in this very much depressed department of trade.

The market for country produce was rather quiet to-day. Butter continues firm at the high prices, and we note an advance of ½c on cheese. These advances are caused by the failure in the pastures, caused by the recent dry weather. Whether the late rains have come soon enough to entirely repair the damage thus caused, is doubtful, although it is certain that they will do great good. Peaches, pears and plums are now almost entirely out of market.

The grocery trade was rather dull to-day, although some houses were busily engaged in filling orders. Prices are strong and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls.,	2,068	Apples, bbls.,	26
Cheese, bxs.,	59	Corn, sks.,	740
Wheat, sks.,	170	Barley, sks.,	1,220
Oats, sks.,	1,404	Butter, pkgs.,	24
Bacon, pcs.,	1,284	Bacon, tcs.,	15
Hams, pcs.,	1,503	Hams, sks.,	85
Potatoes, bushels.,	3,000	Peaches, crates.,	30
Ice, tons.,	25	Peaches, crates.,	50

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls.,	7,440	7,492	14,932
Cheese, bxs.,	257	243	500
Wheat, sks.,	442	680	1,122
Corn, sks.,	1,741	2,380	4,121
Wheat, sks.,	2,000	2,191	4,191
Barley, sks.,	680	1,520	2,200
Rye, sks.,	340	340	680
Oats, sks.,	8,880	8,170	17,050
Butter, pkgs.,	219	193	412
Bacon, pcs.,	3,000	3,001	6,001
Bacon, tcs.,	486	313	799
Potatoes, bush.,	19,833	14,802	34,735
Hams, bales.,	1,523	2,772	4,295
Ice, tons.,	420	350	770
Peaches, crates.,	1,400	381	1,872

The receipts of potatoes, hay, ice and peaches for the past two weeks are exhibited in the following summary:

Week ending	Potatoes. bush.	Hay. tons.	Ice. tons.	Peaches. crates.
September 2,	6,324	1,103	205	4,479
September 9,	4,995	2,077	310	3,333
September 16,	22,377	1,304	270	1,559
September 23,	19,833	1,521	420	1,400
September 30,	14,807	2,932	350	541
Total,	11,297	15,242	1,365	68,376

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PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK REPORT—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 1, 1874.

REMARKS—The continuous cold rain which fell all day had its effect upon the live stock trade to-day.

Buyers for all classes of stock were plentiful, but they seemed to "higgle" as to prices, and declined to pay the rates demanded.

The Market.

From our own observations and the concurrent testimony of leading stock dealers, we are enabled to give the following as a status of the market. We commence with

CATTLE.

The cattle market this week has not improved in prices, and rules about the same as it did last week. Buyers took hold very sparingly on Monday and Tuesday, but on the arrival of Philadelphia buyers on Wednesday morning, the aspects of affairs were considerably changed, and trade at once became brisk. On our visit to the yards to-day, cattle were going off quite lively, a few choice lots bringing top prices, this class of cattle having been scarce for some time. There were on sale many Texas or Cherokee cattle offering this week. Bulls, cows and heifers were not in good demand, and sold at from $2 50@3 05, some choice milch cows bringing good prices.

HOGS.

Swine are coming in freely, the supply being fully equal if not above the demand. Prime top hogs, suitable for the Eastern market, sold up from $4 00 to $4 10 per cwt. For fair to good hogs the prices do not differ from those ruling last week, which the sales given below will verify.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was fair, but buyers could see no profit in paying higher prices than they did last week, consequently there was no advance in rates, although there was a firmer and better feeling, and a slight advance may be looked for next week. The best sales we have to note this week, was $5 00 for 100 pound sheep, but these were an extra choice lot.

HORSES AND MULES.

There is no market at the East Liberty stock yards, for horses and mules, and those stopping off for feed observation are intended exclusively for the Eastern markets.

RECEIPTS OF STOCK.

We copy from the books of Weighmaster George Dunkle, the obliging gentleman in charge of the cattle scales, the following receipts of cattle, sheep and hogs for the week ending Wednesday, September 30:

Thursday	705	187	1,750
Friday	1,411	1,750	1,000
Saturday	1,025	1,630	1,200
Sunday	884	5,900	2,400
Monday	957	2,275	600
Tuesday	1,253	3,930	6,300
Wednesday	1,008	10,112	4,600
Totals	7,133	27,649	18,900

STOCK WEIGHED—HOGS.

Waymaster Master Ed. Imhoff, reports the following as the number of hogs weighed for the week ending September 30.

Thursday	2,581	Monday	3,310
Friday	3,564	Tuesday	2,241
Saturday	1,132	Wednesday	2,707
Total			15,481

SHEEP.

The number of sheep weighed by George Holland during the week foot up as follows:

Thursday	1,172	Monday	1,310
Friday	1,717	Tuesday	1,961
Saturday	949	Wednesday	4,306
Total			14,704

CATTLE.

Thursday	75
Friday	328
Saturday	1,720
Total	3,005

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales and purchases are copied from the books of leading dealers in livestock in the East Liberty yards, and the numbers, weights and prices may be implicitly relied upon, and from which the reader can, at a glance, learn the ruling of the markets for the last week:

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.	$
78	77,720	$5 75	21	18,660	3 75	
19	940	4 50	1	cow on hide	20 00	
46	29,750	4 65	69	39,350	5 37	
21	19,110	4 12	40	17,000	4 00	
37	33,480	4 25	39	17,070	3 50	
2	on leg	4 50	20	21,520	4 50	
2	29,000	4 12	20	21,140	4 25	
19	18,860	3 90	5	5,410	4 12	
17	20,060	4 75	50	64,720	5 75	
1	930	4 62	1	770	4 50	
26	18,800	4 50	4	2,510	3 00	
2	bulls	2 50	15	20,020	4 00	
3	3,200	2 00	1	1,640	2 75	
19	19,440	4 37	4	3,650	4 00	
8	8,220	4 00	1	1,000	3 00	
23	20,020	3 50	18	16,890	4 15	
17	16,950	4 15	11	10,220	4 00	
22	21,150	4 65	22	21,000	3 65	
5	4,710	4 25				

WATSON & REISS SOLD.

6	4,850	$4 12½	2	1,500	$4 00
19	21,100	5 00	18	18,810	4 50
20	19,540	5 00	15	20,860	4 50
19	17,030	4 00	1	920	3 50
2	2,020	3 00	1	660	2 00
19	18,150	5 00	1	21,420	4 50
19	20,420	5 00	4	4,240	4 50
2	2,060	5 00	20	18,350	4 10
20	18,870	4 50	19	18,980	3 25
3	bulls	3,320	2	1 bull	350	3 25
1	cow	1,080	4	3,290	3 00
7	6,060	3 25	1	940	2 12
20	20,440	4 15	19	18,100	4 50
18	18,820	4 50	1	bulls	1,000	2 00
2	2,200	4 00	17	20,400	5 70
15	14,190	3 60			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

25	19,480	$3 60	15	13,610	$4 00
2	1,990	4 12	2	2,060	3 50
21	22,270	4 50	2	2,000	3 50
6	4,720	2 90	28	17,570	4 30
3	2,570	4 10	4	4,130	4 25
3	1,460	2 62½	2	2,000	3 50
68	81,110	5 75	1	940	2 12
1	1,000	4 00	1	910	4 00
22	19,760	4 50	25	22,980	4 75
20	21,740	4 75	16	20,170	6 00
19	19,000	5 00	1	1,010	3 00
22	19,780	5 65	9	8,780	2 50
20	19,560	4 50	18	16,910	4 12
48	42,200	4 50	18	19,020	4 00
37	42,290	5 25			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

54	50,950	$5 00	17	17,010	$4 87
20	20,380	4 80	20	19,870	4 55
20	20,100	5 20	19	18,750	4 60
20	20,140	5 20	19	18,440	4 50
3	3,420	3 65	20	20,480	4 75
20	22,380	5 50	20	18,740	4 00
23	20,770	5 00	21	19,150	4 60
1	820	4 00	3	1,970	5 00
19	18,960	4 75	20	19,720	4 25
68	81,110	5 75	1	940	2 12
1	1,000	4 00	1	910	4 00
22	19,760	4 50	25	22,980	4 75
20	21,740	4 75	16	20,170	6 00
19	19,000	5 00	1	1,010	3 00
22	19,780	5 65	9	8,780	2 50
20	19,560	4 50	18	16,910	4 12
48	42,200	4 50	18	19,020	4 00
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20	22,380	5 50	20	18,740	4 00
23	20,770	5 00	21	19,150	4 60
1	820	4 00	3	1,970	5 00
19	18,960	4 75	20	19,720	4 25

—Two cases involving the question of due diligence in presenting a check, have lately been decided by Judge White of this city.

It has been recognized among the banks, and in the transactions between the banks and there depositors, that checks received on deposit are taken in payment of collections were credited, subject to the report from the Clearing House, on the following day.

As the circumstances of each case were the same we give the facts in the case first tried.

On the 6th of November, 1873, a sight draft was drawn on Voigt & McGraw for $500, was received by the Farmers' Deposit National bank. In answer to the notice of the Farmers' bank Messrs. Voigt & McGraw, on November 6th, between twelve and one o'clock, gave their check on Ira B. McVay & Co., to the bank, in payment of the draft. This check was put through the Clearing House on the morning of the 7th of November. On that morning McVay & Co., being unable to make their clearings, suspended. Voigt & McGraw refused to take up their check, hence the suit of the Farmers' bank against them to recover the amount of the check. Both sides agreed as to the facts of the case. The defendants claimed that the bank should bear the loss, because they did not present the check the same day it was received by them, to-wit.: the 6th day of November, 1873; that it would have been paid if so presented. They also claimed that the question of due deligence, under the circumstances, was a question of fact to be submitted to the jury and not of law.

The plaintiffs claimed that Ira B. McVay & Co., being represented in the Clearing House, that a presentation through the Clearing House on the morning of the 7th of November, was, according to the established custom of banks, in due time. That Voigt & McGraw had constituted McVay & Co., their agents for paying out their funds, and that Voigt & McGraw were bound by the usual custom of McVay & Co.'s business.

Judge White held that the question o due diligence was one of law and not of fact, and that, as the facts were undisputed, the jury should find for the plaintiffs, which they accordingly did.

This decision confirms the usual custom of the banks here, and it is rather surprising that defense should have been made by the drawers of the check.

—Remembering that there is no better standard for judging the growth of prosperity and civilization than the consumption of iron, provided that consumption is not due to an unnatural stimulus such as this country has just known, the following table of exports of railroad iron from Great Britain in some old countries during the first seven months of this and last year is very significant:

To—	1873. Tons.	1874. Tons.
To Russia,	69,091	92,520
To Sweden and Norway,	22,292	48,570
To Spain,	5,150	14,332
To Egypt,	3,090	11,042
To Brazil,	14,420	14,326
To Chili,	3,220	11,053
To British India,	9,846	27,900
To Australia,	41,199	45,223

The lesson of these figures is not merely that when one market for a particular staple is cut off another will develop, but that the development takes place in new countries during the first seven months of this and last year is very significant:

	1873. Tons.	1874. Tons.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1874.

WANTED—A COPY OF THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL OF AUGUST 29th, 1874, to complete our Files.

UNDER the provisions of the new Democratic Constitution of Arkansas, the enormous sum of sixty-two and a half cents per annum for each person is given to provide for "a general, suitable and efficient system of free schools." Comment is unnecessary.

THERE are three Western Congressional districts, one in Ohio, one in Indiana, and one in Wisconsin, in each of which it is openly charged that the Democratic nominee *purchased* his nomination by the free use of money. And yet this is the party that is going to reform our politics!

THE investment demand for company bonds and securities of a similar character is quite large. One day last week the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey advertised that it would sell the remaining $1,000,000 of its $5,000,000 consolidated mortgage loan at 95, and before noon the entire amount was placed.

CHARLES P. WALLER, of Honesdale, has been nominated by the Republicans of Wayne county as a candidate for President Judge against the blackmailer DIMMICK. If WALLER is not elected over his disreputable opponent, the principle of electing judges by the people will receive a death blow from the hands of the people themselves.

THE *Post* has at last broken silence and declared in favor of Protection. The question now arises, what did that paper mean when it indorsed the free trade platform of the Ohio Democracy, (which, if carried into effect, would ruin our home manufacturers, and throw tens of thousands of people out of employment,) as "thoroughly embracing the Democratic idea?"

STANDING by the grave of the dead SUMNER, the "reformer" SCHURZ, a few months ago, solemnly pledged himself to devote the remainder of his life to completing the unfinished work of the Massachusetts statesman. How faithfully the redemption of his promise is progressing, may be inferred from the fact that at St. Louis, the other day, he publicly repudiated the measure which, of all others, Senator SUMNER held nearest his heart.

AS GEN. WILLIAM MCCANDLESS, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, considered the private station to be the post of honor, when he was wanted in the field to defend his country, it would be a cruel thing in the voters of the State to take him away from his private station, now. They will not be guilty of any such cruelty towards him, but will leave him to enjoy to the full the honors of that privacy into which he skulked when a struggling nation called for his help.

THE real cause of the existing trouble in Edgefield county, South Carolina, undoubtedly arises from the set purpose of the Democracy of that State to carry the ensuing election by force and fraud. The county borders on Georgia, and it is admitted by the special correspondent of the New York *Herald* that "truth enough can be obtained to show that the Georgians mean what they said when they asserted they would care for nine counties of South Carolina." This tells the whole story.

A SOMEWHAT novel, but significant feature of the times, noted by the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, is the diminishing demand for fancy shoes. That paper says: "The demand is for plain, substantial shoes, such as are made for and will do good service. There is no money to pay for fancy stitching and embroidery, but utility is the aim—the most wear for the outlay." This is one of the results of the retrenchment rendered necessary by the panic of last year. "There is a soul of goodness in things evil."

DOWN in Louisiana the very name "Northerner" would appear to be held in loathing and abhorrence. Money is nothing—blood is nothing. It is political opinion that makes men aristocrats or outcasts. The special New Orleans correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, for instance, cites the case of a gentleman from this State who, some time ago, went to the former city with his wife, and joined a Presbyterian church. He is a man of wealth, and more than ordinary culture, but he states that at the moment the other members of that pious fellowship found out that he was from Pennsylvania, they refused to sit beside him at the communion table. How beautiful is Christian sympathy!

WHILST the feeling of confidence which recently set in with regard to financial matters is steadily gaining ground, and whilst even so cautious and conservative a monetary journal as the *Financial Chronicle* is confident that "a short breathing spell is all that our material organism needs to enable it to resume its normal health and activity," the *Post* is apparently seeking to create the impression that business is stagnant and the industrial forces which make up our economic life paralyzed almost beyond hope of recovery. And all with a view of making a point against the hated "Radicals." Our contemporary is a very poor financial seer, but as a prophet of evil it is probably without a peer.

AN IMPORTANT decision has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of an indorser who resisted the claim of a New York national bank against him, on the ground of usury under the laws of that State. The bank contended that its claim could not be void, even if usurious interest had been taken by it, which point the Court affirmed as follows:

"The provisions of the United State statutes of 1864, chapter 150, section 30, which fixes the penalty of taking usurious interest the forfeiture of the entire interest charged, applies uniformly to all national banks organized under the statute. This provision is within the constitutional power of Congress, and supersedes the State laws imposing penalties for usury, so far as applicable to national banks."

A NEW and promising feature in the present building operations of a number of important cities, East and West, is the construction of good but comparatively cheap houses, by employing mechanics. The low price of labor and materials enables builders to sell at reasonable figures, while they also give employment to their hands. This is a class of houses very much needed for people of moderate means, who wisely determine to live within them. The system has been practiced for many years in Philadelphia, with the best results both to the general welfare of the city and to the pecuniary advantage of enterprising builders, many of whom have amassed large fortunes in this manner. It is stated that the demand for these houses keeps full pace with the supply—and the more we have of them, the better.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the organ of the repudiation swindlers, and PENDLETON'S mouthpiece, has issued a private circular which is being distributed among the Democrats of Ohio, notifying them that the apparent acquiescence of the party in the provisions of the law of March, 1869, which pledged the country to pay its bonds in gold, is only a game, and that they are to pay no attention to it. They are to vote to cheat the creditors of the Government just the same. The circular says: "Vote for your Congressional candidate and the Democratic State ticket upon the following *Enquirer* platform: The 5-20 bonds were made payable in greenbacks by the law which created them; therefore, we pronounce the law of 1869, providing for their payment in gold, as a monstrous fraud." The attention of the *Post* is respectfully invited to this suggestive fact.

IN THE election of 1872, the Republicans of New York and Pennsylvania elected their candidates for Governor, and both of them have proved the best Governors those States have ever had. DIX, in New York, and HARTRANFT, in Pennsylvania, have more than filled the measure of confidence reposed in them, and both have earned great reputations for honor, honesty and integrity. The financial affairs of both States have been economically and honestly managed, and each now finds itself, under Republican administration, in a sound, healthy and flourishing condition. The State debt of Pennsylvania is undergoing a steady reduction, and the Sinking fund of New York, which Governor DIX found had been robbed by his Democratic predecessors, of nearly all that it contained, has had its credit and its funds re-established, so that it now contains over $15,000,000 applicable to the reduction of the State debt. Such results as these show the wisdom and safety of Republican rule; and as New York will stand by DIX in maintaining her public credit, by re-electing him, Pennsylvania will also sustain Governor HARTRANFT by electing a State ticket in harmony with him.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The action of the Board of Commissioners for the Improvement of the Ohio River, at their late session at Evansville, indicates that a very desirable point has been reached in the discharge of their duties.

From 1822, when the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio began to be agitated, until now, the want of a definite plan, which would meet the requirements of the navigation, has been the chief obstacle in inducing the Government to undertake a radical system of improving the navigation of the river.

Previous to the formation of the Commission, now acting in the matter, any action upon the subject was the result of isolated local efforts, on the part of Boards of Trade in the larger cities on the Ohio, and the matter failed to assume that national importance necessary to insure from the Government a consideration commensurate with the magnitude of the interests involved. To this end the formation of a Commission by the seven Ohio States was proposed by Mr. THURSTON, the present Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Commission. That result was attained some three years since, in the appointment by each of the seven States of five Commissioners. The Commission organized as a body in September of 1871, by electing Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD as Chairman of the Board; his practical knowledge of river improvements, and his large acquaintance with the public men of the country, suggesting his fitness for the position; and in the selection of GEORGE H. THURSTON, of Pittsburgh, whose long advocacy of the Ohio improvement indicated persistent agitation of the subject on his part, as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Since then the national character of the Commission has given a weight to the presentation of the subject to the Government and Congressional Committees, and secured the first point the Commission hoped to attain—a definite and radical plan, prepared by United States engineers, under direction of the War Department. As the Government rarely if ever undertakes work the plans of which have not been prepared by its own engineers, and Congress requires from the Engineer Bureau its full indorsement of such work as it is proposed to make appropriations for, the necessity that the Commission should secure an acceptable plan, before fully bringing their weight to bear to obtain sufficient appropriations, will be seen.

Through the efforts of the Commission, Col. W. E. MERRILL, United States Engineer in charge of the Ohio river, has, under the direction of the War Department, been for three years studying up the formation of a plan, which would meet the requirements of the varied commerce of the river. Much laborious investigation, both in the United States and, through the writings of eminent hydraulic engineers in France, England and Germany, and the study of river improvements now in practical use in those nations, has resulted in the recommendation by Col. MERRILL of the plan laid before the Commission at the session at Evansville, and which they have so decidedly indorsed. Singularly, this plan, although an adaptation of one in daily use on French rivers, had its germ in the old Bear Trap dam built by JOSIAH WRITE on the Lehigh river many years since. The French Government habitually sends engineers to other nations to study up the improvements that may be there in operation, with a view to progress in their own public works. Some years since such a party of French engineers visited the United States, and on their return reported that hydraulic engineering, as a science, was but little known in this country; and referred to Mr. WHITE'S Bear Trap dam as indicative of our rudimental progress. Taking, however, an idea from that, they have continued to improve upon *movable dams*, until from their best and latest constructed one Col. MERRILL has been enabled, with his other studies and conceptions, to prepare the plan the Commission recommend.

This plan is difficult to make clear in all its details without drawings. It is a moveable dam, composed of a lock, a navigable pass, and a weir. The mechanical operator of this dam enables the work forming the breast, or wall, of the dam, to be laid flat, with the bottom of the river, in a few moments, by the working of an iron rod, when high water is coming; leaving uninterupted navigation as though no dam existed. When the flood shall have subsided, so as to fall below the navigable six feet, proposed, the work of two men for one day, or less, restores the dam to its slackwatering condition, and the navigation is resumed, by use of the locks, with six or eight feet water in the pools. Similar moveable dams have been in operation on French rivers for four or five years with complete success, and their construction is the latest result of the study and skill of the most eminent hydraulic engineers in that nation. We are informed by members of the Commission that Col. MERRILL'S explanation of his adaptation of this moveable dam satisfied them that a practical and radical system for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio had been reached, which would meet the wants of all classes of commerce on the river.

The efforts of the Commission have, in the past three years, been mainly directed to obtaining from Congress examination into the national importance of the Ohio, and through the War Department such instructions to the Engineer Bureau as would cause the study, examination and results we have stated. The next step the Commission will naturally take will be to obtain a sufficient appropriation to carry out the work. In this labor their hands have been materially strengthened by the Senate Transportation Committee, whose report, made last session, most unqualifiedly recognizes the national importance of the Ohio, and the necessity that exists for the permanent improvement of its navigation. As before stated, Congress has hesitated, and very properly, to appropriate any large sums for the improvement of the Ohio, in the absence of a plan which assured such results as justified the construction of permanent works. Such a plan having been reached, the efforts of the Commission to obtain from Congress an ample appropriation, should meet a strong support from the people of the seven Ohio States. The Legislatures of those States have by joint resolutions fully recognized the authority of the Commissioners as a joint official body, and any further action of the people that can add to their weight in urging this great national work upon Congress should be taken. Receiving no compensation for their time or labors, a hearty co-operation of the public in their work is something the Commissioners have the right to look for, and which it is but just that they should receive.

THE BONN CONGRESS.

As a sign of the times, the late Ecclesiastical Congress at Bonn is well worthy of attention. Like the Evangelical Alliance and some other religious conventions that might be mentioned, the Bonn Congress indicates the prevailing tendency of the churches towards union, and it is the more interesting because the religious organizations represented is it have, to a considerable extent, kept aloof from other movements to which this tendency has given rise. Dr. DOELLINGER was the originator of the Bonn meeting, and, as principal of a committee formed for the purpose, he sent invitations requesting the attendance of ecclesiastics of the different denominations which seemed to him capable of union. In response to these invitations sixty clergymen met together, representing various confessions in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, England, France, Russia, Greece and the United States. The last named country, as some readers must have noticed, was represented by Bishop KERFOOT, of Pittsburgh. In fact, the Bishop's little speech, in which he expressed his sympathy with the object of the Congress and his hope of its prosperity, has been extensively published in the secular as well as the religious papers. This speech, however, was couched in general terms, and conveyed no distinct idea of the precise object of the Bonn Congress to those who had not given particular attention to the subject. Some will therefore be interested to learn that Dr. DOELLINGER hopes finally to place the Old Catholic Church in union more or less intimate with all the churches which were invited to participate in the meeting at Bonn. The common ground upon which they may unite, Dr. DOELLINGER thinks, may be found in the religious doctrines and worship of the Church of the first six centuries. If the Old Catholics believe and worship as the universal, that is, the Catholic Church believed and worshipped before the Oriental Church separated from the Church of the West, why should not the Greek Church of to-day recognize the Old Catholics as sound in the faith, and therefore entitled to full communion? As Dr. DOELLINGER is profoundly conversant with ecclesiastical history, it is not to be supposed that he indulges any chimerical hopes or cherishes any absurd plans with reference to the proposed union. He evidently believes that, as to the doctrine of the sacraments, the Old Catholics agree essentially with Greek Christians. According to a recently published "interview" with him, the Doctor thinks that, in the matter of "communion under both species," the Old Catholics would be willing to concede the point; while as to the difference of view between the two churches on the subject of the procession of the Holy Ghost, he is of opinion that it presents no insuperable difficulty in the way of union. The Old Catholics, of course, hold the Catholic doctrine that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son, whereas the Greeks reject *filioque* from the creed, holding that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father alone. Concerning this difference, once deemed so important, Dr. DOELLINGER thinks it easy to show that the difference is not real but apparent only—merely variant modes of apprehending a common thought.

The Doctor, we are told, is less hopeful of adjusting the differences between the Old Catholics and the Church of England. He believes, however, that the Thirty-nine Articles present a basis for mutual agreement. But he does not think the present state of things in the English Church favorable to attempts of the kind. As to the devotees of form and ceremony among the English clergy and people, with them, he says, the Old Catholics have no sympathy, while the Ritualist controversy alone suffices to prevent any serious consideration of the subject of union. From the United States Dr. DOELLINGER expects little support for the Old Catholics, as there, he says, the Episcopal Church is the only church in which exist the fundamental conditions for an approximation of the two bodies, and besides, Americans in general do not appreciate or comprehend the aggressive character of Ultramontanism and the consequent necessity of the Old Catholic movement. At least that seems to be the meaning of the Doctor's remark.

If the "interview" to which we refer is genuine, it certainly shows that Dr. DOELLINGER is not moved by enthusiasm in his harmonizing labors. It indicates clearly enough, what indeed was well known otherwise, that the Doctor expects no immediate results from the deliberations of his congress. Still doubtless he does not regard himself as working in vain or merely beating the air. A score of years, a long period in the life of a man, is a moment in the life of the church, and there is plenty of time ahead, in which the project started at Bonn, of the union of all the churches governed by bishops and holding the sacramental system and yet refusing allegiance to Rome, may be carried on to maturity and consummation, if such is its destiny. On so high a subject we venture to express no very confident opinion. We have, however, strong doubts. We suspect indeed that one of Dr. DOELLINGER'S compatriots spoke the truth when he says, that the Doctor, while free from all forms of quixotism and also deeply learned in church history, is yet so dominated by notions derived from his Catholic education as to be unable either to grasp or measure the difficulties which oppose the combination which he desires to effect. Thus it is probable that he ascribes to other churchmen brought up in Protestantism his own habit of regarding visible unity as essential to the reality and power of the church. It is probable that he assumes in many a longing for visible union which they do not feel, and a readiness for the sacrifice of it to make concessions which do not exist, which in fact, if brought to the test, they would renounce with some contempt. Look for example at the earnest and prolonged efforts put forth to unite the Lutherans and the Reformed in Prussia, and at the unsatisfactory results. Look also in England at the abortive efforts to unite the Methodist societies with the Establishment; evidently there is no such pining for union there as one might have expected on abstract grounds. As to the schismatic church, as they call it in Rome, that ancient Greek church which still proudly calls itself the "Church of the East," its recognized name before its separation from the Latin Church of the West, most likely Dr. DOELLINGER in his study has failed to comprehend its spirit or he would not expect its hierarchy and priesthood to make in favor of Bishop REINKENS any concessions which they have disdained to make in deference to the mighty Bishop of Rome. To expect them to accept that heterodox and monstrous phrase as it seems to them—*filioque*—is a little too much. Many years must pass away first, we may rest assured.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The next position that will be taken by the Democrats, if they should ever again feel free to show themselves in their true colors, is against the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, which abolished slavery and secured citizenship to the blacks, were never legally adopted, and are therefore no part of the Constitution. If ever the Democracy return to power, this will be the basis of its operations. It will begin by declaring those amendments void, and will rally the hot-blooded Rebels of the South to the work of reinstating the order of things that existed in 1860. As an inkling of this purpose, we quote the following from the *Democrat*, published at Dover, N. H.:

We were always opposed to the Fourteenth "Amendment," so called to the Federal Constitution. In fact, we never believed it to be an *amendment* in any just or reasonable or decent sense of the language. And all the new so-called "amendments," the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth, are alike in this respect—they were illegally adopted by force and fraud, which vitiates everything in the eye of law and justice.

This, it is true, is the utterance of but one paper, out of many; but there are unmistakeable indications, in every direction, North and South, that this is the ground upon which the Democracy intend to unite. This is the forthcoming issue, and the best way to prepare for it is to defeat the party which intends to rally on it before it has time to gather its cohorts together. The real question before the people to-day, in view of the purposes and acts of the South, as developed in Louisiana and elsewhere, is whether we we shall maintain the progress we have attained or go back to a state of barbarism. The Democrat of to-day is for retrogression, and every vote given in the Democratic ticket is a vote to re-establish an order of things that was disgraceful while it existed, and would be doubly disgraceful if restored.

THE defilement of the judiciary is the special and particular work of the Democratic party. In New Jersey it has a Judge on the bench as its candidate for Governor, and he pretends to dispense justice with one hand, while begging votes with the other. In New York, the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals entered into a dirty scramble to get the Democratic nomination for Governor, and would have got it had his courage been equal to his ambition. He had a sufficient sense of shame to refrain from making an open canvass for the nomination, which his judicial brother in New Jersey had not; but he permitted his name to be bandied about in connection with it until the judiciary was disgraced in the freedom with which his character was canvassed. In Ohio the same party has nominated an habitual drunkard for the Supreme bench, and in Pennsylvania the whole legal profession has been disgraced by the nomination of W. H. DIMMICK for President Judge by the Democrats of Wayne county. It is but a few months since this fellow was compelled to resign his place in the Legislature to save himself from expulsion for engaging in a vile scheme to extort money from the banks of the State; and his nomination for a President Judgeship, in a county where a Democratic nomination has heretofore been equal to an election, is an insult to the entire judiciary of the State.

These defilements of the judicial ermine all come, it will be seen, from one quarter. No other party is capable of such an attempt to corrupt the very sources of administrative purity. No Judge can afford to hold a place on the bench and be at the same time a candidate for political office; and if the integrity of the judiciary is to be maintained, these efforts to degrade and disgrace it must be frowned down and ignominiously defeated.

CARL SCHURZ'S paper, and CARL SCHURZ himself, are very severe upon "carpet-baggers," and advise the people of Louisiana to mob them, and kill them, if need be, to get rid of them. A "carpet-bagger" in the South, is one who is not born on its soil. Any one who goes there, from the North, to live, is a "carpet-bagger," if he be a Republican; and the outcry of the South against this class applies to all those who have gone there to make it their permanent home. Now, looking at it in this view, what are Mr. CARL SCHURZ and his editor but "carpet-baggers?" They are not natives of the South, or of the country to which they have come to live; and the emigrants from the North to Louisiana have precisely the same right, and no more, to live peaceably and undisturbed, in Louisiana, that CARL SCHURZ has, in Missouri. There is not a particle of difference between the cases of the two; and if the New York or Pennsylvania man who has taken his money, his family and his all to Louisiana, with the intention to make that State his home, is to be hounded, mobbed and killed because he came from the North, where will Mr. SCHURZ and his German newspaper organ be, when the same rule is applied in Missouri? This outcry against the only class of men who can ever infuse new life and energy into the South, and who have a constitutional right to go there and live there, is unworthy of any one, and is particularly unworthy of those who occupy a similar position in other States.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Toombs should retire inside of his name.

The less men think, the more they talk. Watterson is still jabbering.

We are afraid that Snags didn't succeed in finding any trout, after all.

Jay Gould, it is said, has already become tired of his wheezy Reid organ.

The *Tribune* and some other New York ladies are opposed to Governor Dix.

The Southern White Leaguers have stolen the Northern portion of the Democratic party.

Reciprocity with this country is again urged earnestly by the press of the Sandwich Islands.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* is a frothy newspaper which appears to take its cue in politics from Beelzebub.

The use of carrier pigeons for press purposes in Europe is on the increase, and the breed is rapidly improving.

And no wonder. Cincinnatians who want to sleep o'nights are on the war-path after the steam whistle demon.

A large number of colonists, altogether about a thousand families, will leave Chicago for Colorado early next month.

The Japanese regard the comet, which is now visible to them, as foreshadowing a favorable issue to the Formosa war.

Republicans should be on the alert from this time until the day of election. Democracy deserves a Waterloo defeat.

Petitions are in circulation praying Congress to make the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, a national holiday.

The New York *Herald* contains the startling intelligence that the "Vicar of Bray is dead." Senator Fenton still lives, however.

Andy Johnson is shortly to make a speech on the great industries of the country, having concluded to let the Constitution rest for a while.

A Southern paper admires Jeff. Davis because he has always been "true to himself." It might admire Beelzebub for the same reason.

Texas is making very commendable advancement in manufactures, among which are iron, of which she produces a very superior quality.

Statistics of the Cumberland coal trade show that the total shipments have decreased this year, as compared with last year, 94,852 tons.

According to a recent German authority, it is beyond dispute that America was discovered by a party of Buddhist priests in the fifth century.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* writes of the new free-love island of "Valcour, as a valuable valve." Just so. Brooklyn neglected to "valve" the thing.

St. Louis is reviving her claims to advantages over Chicago in the matter of furnishing railroad facilities between the West and the East.

The plague has broken out in Egypt in a village where all the water in use was filtered through a graveyard. Another argument for cremation.

Over SIX hundred entries have been made for the great rifle match of to-day, the time fixed for the annual meeting of the American Rifle Association.

The New York Board of Health recommends the disuse of candy, because it "blunts the appetite for nutritious food and impairs digestion."

Money, somewhere. Last month, Stewart's New York retail establishment sent out ten thousand packages more than ever before during August.

Probably there is no better illustration of the truth of the doctrine of total depravity than the present mania of the opposition press for political slander.

The land which the Austrian exploring expedition has discovered near the North Pole consists of two parts, separated by a sound thirty-nine miles broad.

The Democracy boast that they are going to carry Pennsylvania. It is very doubtful, however, whether Pennsylvania is willing to carry the Democracy.

There are 286,444 children between the ages of five and eighteen years in the State of New York, twenty-five per cent. of whom attend no school of any kind.

A National Hay Fever Association has been formed to collect and compare notes on the malady and its cause. It has nothing to do with Granger politicians, however.

Commerce. New York has eighteen lines of trans-Atlantic steamships, employing from 170 to 180 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage measurement of over 500,000 tons.

The result of the International rifle contest at Creedmoor will be to give an impulse to military rifle shooting in this country, the force of which it is hard to estimate.

Under the new postal law, by which newspapers are to pay two cents a pound and magazines three, it is expected that $650,000 will be collected in New York city alone.

The proprietors of a New York hotel have actually written to a guest that an umbrella he recently left in a room at their hotel is at his disposal. What is the world coming to?

The editor of the *Courier-Journal* admits that he has been in a lunatic asylum for the last forty years. We knew he had lived in Kentucky nearly all his life, but didn't think he was quite so old.

A Portland, Maine, Judge sent several men to jail at Auburn, the other day, because they would have employment there, whereas they would be idle in the Portland jail. And the Judge was right.

PERSONAL.

A married girl of thirteen seeking a divorce on the ground that she is too young, is one of the latest social developments of Indianapolis.

The longest name probably ever inflicted upon a child in Massachusetts was "Abdebarothiphoscofornia"—twenty-three letters! The girl afterwards went crazy.

A Philadelphia family were recently about removing to Camden, and, on the last evening of their stay in the former city, the little four-year-old girl was heard to conclude her prayers in the following words: "Amen. Good-bye, God; we are going to Jersey."

The marriage of Mr. Carl Bildt to Miss Moore, daughter of Bloomfield Moore, of Philadelphia, will take place shortly in Paris. Mr. Bildt is the eldest son of Baron de Bildt, late Governor General at Stockholm, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Sweden to Prussia.

Colonel Pennypacker, commanding the United States forces at New Orleans, is a brevet Major General and Colonel of the 16th United States Infantry, and is the youngest officer of that rank in the army. He is a Pennsylvanian, entered the service as Colonel of the 97th Pennsylvania at the age of twenty-one, and received the appointment of Brigadier General at the age of twenty-two.

The St. Louis *Republican* is responsible for the story that a widow in Western Missouri, daughter of a former noted railroad officer, repairs to the tomb of her husband every evening at sunset, adorns the vault and seats herself in a chair formerly used by the departed, where she remains an hour, and she has done this with scarcely an intermission for two years since her husband's death.

An English paper, the Sussex *Daily News*, gives a remarkable account of the armless woman of Jevington whose marriage was recently reported. She is a very good reader, writes very nicely and rapidly, is a member of the choir at the parish church, and has learned to play upon a concertina, her feet, and especially the left foot, taking the place of hands. Among other things she manages to do fine needlework and fancy embroidery, which she offers for sale. She is a skillful cook, and dresses herself completely with very little aid. Most of her work is performed sitting on the ground.

STATE NEWS.

Columbia county buckwheat crop is a failure.

Prime timothy hay sells for $15 a ton in Reading.

Philadelphia delaines are driving out the imported.

York has a new daily paper—the *Evening Telegram*.

They are organizing new praying bands in Philadelphia.

Hickory Run, Columbia county, boasts of a wintergreen distillery.

Jubilee Gilmore will manage a concert in Reading on the 7th prox.

The Philadelphia hosiery mills have generally shut down to half time.

Pennsylvania has 7,000,000,000 feet of hemlock timber, and 4,000,000,000 feet of hard wood.

They tell terrible stories about the treatment given paupers in the Clinton county poor house.

The steamship Pennsylvania sailed from Philadelphia on Saturday, with over 400 passengers.

The convicted liquor sellers of Williamsport were fined amounts ranging from $50 to $150 each.

Mr. John Roach, of Chester, suggests cooperative stores to his workmen as a means of economizing in the purchase of their supplies.

A swindler, representing himself as an agent of the "American Gift Enterprise," is going about the country swindling those who are foolish enough to be swindled.

Dr. Paine, of the once defunct, and now resuscitated Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, will resume his position of dean in that institution very shortly.

David Seiple, of Pottstown, Montgomery county, was arrested the other day on a charge of forging a note for one hundred and ten dollars, which he had discounted at a savings bank in Phœnixville.

A farmer named Irwin, of Mapleton Station, Blair county, tried to occupy the railroad track to the exclusion of an express train. The earthly places which knew Mr. Irwin will know him no more forever.

Henry Deitrick, a Hazleton rough, who was found guilty in the Courts of Over and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of larceny, robbery and arson, has been sentenced to seventeen years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The *Ledger* says that a new social club in Pottstown recently observed the bit of an augur coming through the door of their room. There was "a woman at the bottom of it." She only wanted to "see what they did in there."

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have purchased the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, an uncompleted enterprise intended to open another route to Lake Erie. It will now be finished to Niagara next year.

An old woman called at a house in Meadville, the other night, and begged for some food, but a plate of cakes being set before her she threw it into the face of the lady of the house and ran, crying, "Meat, meat! darn your old dough!"

Mr. Bayard Taylor arrived at Cedarcroft, Chester county, on Friday, 11th inst., where he will remain for the present. He is looking remarkably well, and shows none of the effects of his toilsome pony expedition through Iceland.

The publication of the Lehigh Valley *News*, which was suspended last week, has been resumed, the establishment having been purchased from its former proprietors by a corporation styling itself the "News Publishing Company."

Mrs. Abraham Strock, of Mauch Chunk, while drawing some water was bitten twice on the hand by a rattlesnake, which was coiled up by the hydrant. A physician kept her under the influence of liquor for fifteen hours, and she will recover.

At a church picnic held in Wyoming county, recently, some miserable scalawag stole the looking glass hung up in the ladies' retiring tent. And now the local paper calls upon the scamp to come back and steal "the nail it hung upon, and the comb and brush."

The Clearfield *Republican* of the 23d says: The banking house of Messrs. McGirk & Forks, at Philipsburg, closed its doors on Monday morning. We have learned nothing as to the extent of its liabilities over its assets, but we hope they are not greatly in excess.

Whilst Mrs. Shallcross, of Coatesville, was engaged in preserving, a large swarm of bees attacked eight pounds of sugar cooking on a stove, and many of the insects were scalded or burned. The kettle was set off the stove, when the bees consumed nearly all of its contents.

Mr. A. H. Hoffman, a resident of Pottstown, who was attending court at Norristown, last week, is missing. His hat was found near the race at Diehenerr's Mill, on Saturday. The water was let out of the race, but the missing man was not found. The river near the mill was also dragged, but this effort also proved fruitless.

The Rev. Mr. Albright, principal of the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Womelsdorf, smarting under the exposures brought about by the Reading *Eagle*, has sued the proprietors and editors of that journal for libel. Now let the *Eagle* people bring into court those unwilling witnesses, and force them to tell what they know.

Daniel Sourbier, son of Daniel Sourbier, of York, has been missing for the last two months. He was last seen in the direction of Wrightsville. He is four feet three inches high, rather stout for his age, light hair and eyes, when he wore a Kentucky jean suit and a cap.

A Chester county editor who took fifteen dollars worth of patent medicine in pay for an advertisement three years ago, says he was swindled the worst kind, because he has not been sick since. Which is pretty convincing proof that he has never swallowed any of the medicine.

The rural prophets are drawing inspiration from husks. They say the coming winter will be a severe one, as the corn husks are unusually thick, an unfailing sign. City people disposed to worry about it are advised to comfort themselves by considering the price of ice this summer.

Daniel Shears, aged twenty-eight, attempted an outrage upon the person of a young lady in Athens township, Bradford county, on the 7th inst. The villain was luckily discovered, caught and lodged in jail. The brother of the outraged lady inflicted a severe gashes with a knife upon the person of Shears.

The investigating committee which looked into the affairs of the Womelsdorf Orphans' Home have made a report "whitewashing" all concerned in the outrages, except one farm laborer. The most gentle censure imaginable was passed upon the female teacher who "bossed" the hanging of the little girl.

In speaking of the coal trade, the Pottsville *Miner's Journal* says, the Associated Coal Companies have announced an advance of fifteen cents per ton on coal for the month of October. It is believed that the market will take the quantity of coal offered in October without limiting the supply at competing points.

The following is worthy of imitation, by those interested in such matters, in every county in the State. Any person in this county made her will on the 6th of August of the present year; she died on the 16th of August; her will was proved on the 4th of September, and the executor filed his final settlement on the 14th of the same month.

A man named Jno. McKnight left his home at Dudly, Pa., in the month of June, 1867, since which time no tidings have been learned of his whereabouts. Any information concerning the missing man, whether he be dead or alive, will be thankfully received by his brother, Lawrence McKnight, at Dudly, Huntingdon county, Pa.

It is said that the report of the amounts of iron owned by the furnace companies in the Lehigh Valley have been greatly exaggerated, part of the stock lying at the furnaces having been sold and the cash received for it. The owners of the iron do not take it away for the very good reason that they cannot dispose of it without a greater loss than they at present feel like suffering.

A rinderpest has lately been manifested in the interior counties of this State. Particularly in Montgomery, Bucks, Lancaster and Delaware, that a number cattle are afflicted and in many cases the disease has proved fatal. Much alarm is manifested among farmers and graziers, particularly so as the cause of the disease has not been thus far ascertained, and its effects seem to be contagious.

Martin V. Fry has got into a pretty stew by marrying too many wives. Two years ago he married Mary Shafer, in Somerset county, and as the Fry family could not agree, left her. Two months ago, he married Mrs. Mary Martin at Johnstown; and the latter bride's father discovering that the man had another wife, had him arrested on a charge of bigamy.

The Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is sending instructions to its representatives in the various counties, to give friendly notice to all drovers, dealers and others to abstain from the practive of muzzling calves, or otherwise preventing them from obtaining proper nourishment; and if this caution is disregarded, to promptly prosecute any one coming under their notice.

The Tyrone *Herald* says that rather a singular accident occurred at Warriorsmark a couple of weeks since. A young man named Raybold was in the act of tying his horse to a hitching post, and after having passed the bridle rein through a hole in the post, he slipped the two first fingers of his left hand in the loop of the strap projecting from the hole, and was about to pick up a stick to insert in the loop, when the horse jumped back and relieved himself from the young man's hold by tearing both fingers entirely from the hand.

A pauper at the Delaware County Almshouse is so averse to being buried at the county's expense, that for several years he has been making skewers, which he sold to the neighboring butchers. From means derived from this source alone he has purchased a burial lot in a church yard, and a tombstone, with his name and other lettering complete, save and except the date of his death, which he stipulated is to be filled in at the proper time.

Frank Boyer, a young German, while returning home on the evening of the 17th inst., fell down a shaft leading to an abandoned ore mine, in West Hempfield township, Lancaster county. He fell a distance of over one hundred feet, but beyond giving himself a severe shaking and injuring one of his legs, he was not seriously hurt. He was rescued the following morning, and is now thought to be in a fair way of recovery.

A dozen ladies of a neighboring town organized a "Stay-at-Home Club," a few weeks ago, and the other day one of the members thought she would steal out and make a short call on a sister member who resides just across the street. As might have been expected, she didn't find her in. Then she called on all the other members, one after another, and didn't find them at home, either. Now she is mad, and says she will leave the club unless the name is changed.—*Norristown Herald.*

Attention, veterans of the late war. We are authorized to state that a meeting of the survivors of the 110th and 84th infantry regiments, 2d and 22d cavalry regiments, and all other veterans of the late war, who live in this vicinity, will take place in Caldwell's Hall, Tyrone, at one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon next, for the purpose of taking the first steps in arranging for a grand reunion at this place some time during the present autumn. Let all the "old vets" turn out.—*Tyrone Herald.*

Referring to the settlement of strikes by arbitration, the Potsville *Miners' Journal* says: "If nations have found out the efficacy of the system and abide by the ruling of courts chosen by themselves, we cannot see why working men and their employers should not deem it the best method of adjusting their difficulties. The Lancashire cotton-spinners have taken the lead and established a valuable precedent, which we hope all branches of trade in this country, in which strikes have been accustomed periodically to occur, will not be slow to follow."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that the infant mortality in that city during the summer months is great enough in proportion to the whole mortality to excite considerable attention, and the records of such mortality in hospitals and foundling asylums is still more alarming. But we have never before seen such statistics as have been presented at an investigation into the management of the Foundling Farm, at the Flathusn county house, New York. The assistant in charge of the foundling room testified that there were thirty-six babies at the farm two months ago, and there are now three there, all the rest having died.

We have received from Messrs. Kay & Brother, law publishers, Philadelphia, a copy of a new publication to be issued every Thursday, commencing October 1, 1874, which is entitled "Weekly Notes of Cases," and contains the rulings in cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the county courts of Philadelphia and the United States District and Circuit Courts for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. This is an excellent publication and will meet the wants of the profession, by giving important information not found in more elaborate reports. It is published at five dollars per year.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says: The will of the late ex-President Buchanan named Wm. B. Reed as the editor of his memoirs, and devised six thousand dollars for his compensation. Only the latter part of this provision has been carried into effect, and the executors, finding that there was no prospect of getting the memoirs prepared, have very judiciously placed the necessary documents and other material in the hads of Hon. John Cadwalader, who has now been for some months industriously at work upon them, and will undoubtedly produce results which will form a most valuable contribution to the history of the critical period of the Buchanan administration.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* makes the following report of the local tobacco market: "Of the new crop, perhaps a hundred acres have been sold on the field at an average of 5 cents a pound for fillers and 25 for wrappers. The greater part of the early planted tobacco has been already cut. That which was planted late is generally small and backward, and will not, most likely, come to maturity before the early frosts catch it, unless there be very soon a good soaking rain. Under the most favorable circumstances the crop of 1874 will scarcely exceed 8,000 cases, and unless the weather shall be much more favorable than it has hitherto been, will not reach that figure by one or two thousand cases."

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* gives this warning: There is a chap traveling round the country representing himself as a minister of the M. E. Church, and in distress from the loss of his pocket book. Sometimes he assumes the name of a reverend of Shamokin, Pa. He is of pleasing address and generally scoops in the confiding ministry to whom he talks "gravely." He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, sandy, fair complexion, and whiskers. Hair, a little darker and somewhat curly; frank, open countenance, neatly dressed in a dark suit; watch